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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 13TH, 1910.

THE political importance of the World Missionary Conference held at Edinburgh last month has been recognised by the British Press with a remarkable unanimity, and all have been ready to appreciate the significance of the warning, or perhaps it should be described as a mere statement of fact, that a distinct change in the tone of "native races" has made itself manifest of late years. The converts, growing in numbers and in intelligence, are becoming less amenable to the authority exercised by the missionaries. Both native congregations and pastors have developed a confidence, which is quite explicable, in their own abilities, and it is not surprising that they should reveal some little resentment at the control kept over them by the missionary or the church body which he represents. This growing spirit of independence is one of the great problems which the proselytising churches will have to solve, and not unnaturally it called for consideration and discussion at the Missionary Conference, but latest reports do not show that any results of value had been achieved.

It is too late in the day to seek to justify the missionary's opinions may vary as to whether he opens his eyes for good or ill in China, and while he may not be altogether blameless, there is a growing conviction that he is entitled to credit for helping to bring about the regeneration of the Far East which has been the aim of Western nations. As a pioneer, as the first to bring primitive people to a knowledge of the material good

things which outside nations can provide, his value has been somewhat overlooked by the trader who has benefitted thereby, but having made his creed presentable to numbers of a more or less untutored race, his very success has raised problems to which he never gave adequate thought. Native converts have hitherto been "managed." Now they wish to be free to conduct their own affairs, and to form missions or congregations which shall be self-governing. Several speakers at the Conference showed that they were in sympathy with such ambitions. The Secretary of the American Presbyterian Mission Board admitted that the Home boards and the committees exercised too much power over the native Church. Throughout Asia he had found unrest and some irritation among native Christian leaders, and he argued that it was time to abandon the mental attitude represented by such words as native helpers or agents. A missionary from India advocated the organisation of an Indian Church on national lines, giving it a note of patriotism, while Bishop Honda of Tokyo went so far as to assert that no country without a strong national spirit would progress, and a Church not expressing the national spirit would be one of weak-kneed Christians.

In China we have noticed that with the development of national sentiment there has grown up among the Chinese Christians a desire for a national Church, and some concessions to this legitimate aspiration have been made, though of course the real question is practically untouched. Considerable advance will have to be reported, we imagine, before the missionary Churches will feel disposed to relax their hold on native missions. Like their friends in business, they are keenly alive to the value of vested interests. They who have founded fresh branches of the Christian Church naturally wish to keep some control over their children. They who have spent much money in the support of missions must wish for guarantees that the faith shall be kept pure. Strange variations have been known to occur in Christian doctrines when interpreted by native pastors. Witness the "Ethiopian Church." It is perhaps the greatest menace to white rule in South Africa that exists at present, and certainly does not afford a good example for church negro Christianity in the Southern States of America and in the West Indies are no more encouraging. We do not suggest that this would happen in China. The races are altogether different. The Chinese possess a religion, or are characterised by a religious attitude, which is superior to the rites of the negroes. Their degree of intelligence is also higher than that of the negro. Experience, however, has taught that where control from Home is withdrawn and native churches left to their own resources some great schism has manifested itself within a short period. At the same time, it seems to us that native churches might be given more voice in the government, as distinguished from the doctrines, of their congregations, and if this were done it would improve the situation, and also, if wisely exercised, prove their ability for the complete freedom which will come in course of time.

Reports say that Mr. Fox, the British Consul at Wuhu, has been newly appointed British Commercial Attaché to the Peking Legation, and is expected at Peking shortly.

The three natives arrested in connection with the murder of a boatwoman near Stanley, and the attempted murder of her husband, were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's Court yesterday and remanded.

It is stated that the Empress of Korea has proved herself an apt student in the study of Japanese with Madame Komiya, wife of the Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, and has acquired enough of the language to make herself understood in ordinary conversation. Her example has set a fashion at the Court, where the Japanese language is spoken more freely than ever.

Upon the completion of the Majestic Theatre on Calle Iris, near the corner of Calle Cervantes, Manila can boast of having one of the finest theatres in the Orient and one which would rank high with the vanderbilt playhouses in Europe and America. The theatre is being constructed of reinforced concrete and cement at an expense of 70,000 pesos, and will have a seating capacity of 2,500.

Dairen seems to be threatened with the loss of the bulk of her import trade destined for North Manchuria. Hitherto, says the *Norway Zavis*, the bulk of the goods from abroad for North Manchuria has been landed at Dairen. A proposal has now been made to land goods arriving by sea at Nikolaevsk on the Amur, instead of Dairen, which will effect considerable economy in the freight. The initiative of this proposal belongs to Messrs. Grosjean & Co., of Harbin, who have already begun negotiations with steamship owners on the Amur for the elaboration of an agreement in the matter.

Mr. W. G. Worcester advises that he is in receipt of telegraphic advice from Singapore that the output of the Sanyo Rubber Co. for the month of June amounts to 6,800 lbs.

On her arrival in port the s.s. *Gregory* appeared a number of deportees from Singapore, who were taken to the Central Police Station. There it was found that cholera had broken out among them, and to date there have been eight fatal cases.

The first consignment of enormous logs of wood to be used in Peking and vicinity for repairing the Imperial Temple, Palaces and for the Mausoleum of the late Emperor, was conveyed by s.s. *Chingfong* from Hongkong. Some of the pieces weighed considerably over five tons. The wood was from Java and Borneo and was richly aromatic.

The salvage steamer *Protector* recently made a trip from Manila down to Royal Captain Shoals on the west coast of Palawan, to look over the possibilities of salvaging the British steamer *Kirkfield*, which was wrecked at that point about two months ago. Latest advices from Manila are to the effect that the *Protector* has returned to that port from the scene of the wreck, but as yet no particulars of the captain's report upon the investigations made are to hand.

The circus tent at Causeway Bay was well filled last night when the Hippodrome performers scored another manifest success. To-night His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and party will attend, and a third of the takings will be distributed among local charities. To-morrow night, in addition to the revised programme, the strong man of the Circus is to meet a German sailor in a wrestling match, and on Friday night two well-known local pugilists will appear in the ring.

The Portuguese cruiser *Vasco da Gama*, under the Command of Capt. Menezes, entered the port of Dairen from Nagasaki last month, and was expected to sail for Port Arthur on the 2nd July. An officer on board stated the object of her visit in substance as follows: "The officers and men will take turns to visit the scenes of the historic siege operations about Port Arthur, where both sides of the belligerents vied with one another in the display of heroism and fearless devotion to the cause of their own country. The personal inspection of these grounds consecrated by the blood of the heroic dead can not fail to arouse in ourselves the spirit of emulation and to inspire us with a sense of patriotism of great intensity."

One of the most convincing proofs of the infusion of new life into the commercial industry of the city of Manila and of the enterprise of her merchants as well as their confidence in the future policy of the United States in the islands, is the genuine activity shown in the proposed reconstruction of the city. Buildings of reinforced concrete and cement. At the present time there is more energy displayed by private individuals in the construction line than at any times since the American occupation, and it is the first time in the history of the islands when there has been any large amount of private construction work going on. Formerly the only building work of any consequence was done under government contract and paid for out of the insular, provincial or municipal purse.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

Y.M.C.A. v. Civil Service on Wednesday, the 13th July, at 5.15 p.m., on the Civil Service Grounds at Happy Valley.

Y.M.C.A. team:—Hickling and Edwards, Clements and le Breton, Shorey and Jesland.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

We are officially authorised to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a

Dividend of £2 per share.
Add to the Silver Reserve Fund...\$ 500,000.
Write off Bank premises a/c\$ 150,000.
and carry forward about\$2,000,000.

PORTUGUESE RAILWAY SCHEME.

The *Diario de Noticias* reports that the Portuguese Government has decided to devote £2,000,000 towards the cost of the construction of railway lines in the central and southern districts of Portugal, where there is great need of additional facilities.

It is stated that the Government has entered into negotiations with various important British firms of railway constructors.

THE DECK DOCK "DEWEY."

SINKING A MYSTERY.

The board of inquiry appointed by the Naval authorities, soon after the sinking of the *Dewey*, to investigate the cause of the accident, has made its report, but it has been at a loss to discover the cause for her sudden disappearance in Subic Bay. The board found no valves open; there was no opportunity for seepage of water through a possibly defective valve and it was impossible for her to have become water-logged. Her sinking is still a puzzle to the naval officials and the actual cause will probably never be learned, says the *Manila Callers*.

The *Dewey* is now about ready for business again. The amount of damage has been estimated at £12,000, which is almost entirely due to the loss of the electrical apparatus. The rest of the machinery is intact and can be used with but very little repair. The dock is now being thoroughly overhauled, which will place her out of commission for a few days longer, but should necessitate no repairs. The loss of the electrical apparatus, which was used only for lighting purposes, is not serious, as many of the large ships have always used their own electric lighting power while being docked, and the big dock was used for a long time after her arrival here without any electrical devices.

The cost of raising the *Dewey* amounted to about P22,000, as compared with P100,000 which it would have cost the government to have had her raised by private firms.

TELEGRAMS.

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[ROUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ASTRONOMER.

London, July 11th.

The death is announced of the famous German astronomer, Galle, the discoverer of Neptune, at the age of 98.

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

London, July 11th.

Prince Tsai Tao and his party have arrived at St. Petersburg.

THE HAGUE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT.

London, July 11th.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question asked in the House of Commons, said that the technical difficulty which was in the way of the establishment of an international prize court at The Hague was in a fair way of settlement.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

London, July 11th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Shackleton moved the second reading of the Bill extending the municipal franchise to women to parliamentary elections.

The leaders of both sides are allowing their followers complete freedom in the matter.

Mr. F. E. Smith, in moving the rejection of the Bill, in a powerful speech, stated that the precedents of Norway, Australia and New Zealand were worthless for the guidance of

800 million were Orientals who would delect government by women.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

London, July 12th.

Mr. Takaaki Kato, the Japanese Ambassador in London, was a guest at the Lyceum Club.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, in toasting him, said that Japan was a miracle of the modern world whom England regarded not only as a marvellous nation, but as a great and valuable ally.

Mr. Kato, in replying, said he hoped the alliance would long continue, and that it would increase in usefulness and benevolent influence. The speaker also dwelt upon the position of the women in Japan.

Among those present were the Japanese Consul-General, the Embassy staff and many Japanese nobles, including Professor Sakurai of the Tokyo University.

JAPANESE CRUISER AT FALMOUTH.

London, July 12th.

The Japanese cruiser "Ikoma" has arrived at Falmouth.

THE PRESIDENCY OF NICARAGUA.

London, July 12th.

The publication of a letter by the Kaiser recognising Madriz as President of Nicaragua is commented upon at Washington, as Madriz has not been recognised by the United States or Great Britain. The State Department does not, however, treat the matter seriously, but regards it as a misunderstanding at the German Foreign Office.

There have been rumours at Washington that Madriz offered a coaling station to a European Power for recognising him as President of the Republic.

FIRE INQUIRY.

At the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon Mr. J. E. Wood held an inquiry concerning a fire which occurred on the ground floor of No. 39, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, on June 11th.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the China and Phoenix Fire Insurance Companies.

When the first witness was sworn his Worship informed him of a suspicion held by some people that this fire was a conspiracy to defraud the Fire Insurance Companies, and he wished the witness to understand, if he had any concern with that conspiracy, that he need not answer the questions put to him unless he liked.

Kau Sam deposed to being at 39, Shanghai Street on the morning of June 11th. The ground floor of this building was occupied by the Tang Fuk joss-stick shop. Witnesses had no share in this shop. The Wing Loong shop, of which he was master, occupied part of the ground floor of this building, and paid rent to the Tang Fuk. The fire broke out on the morning of the 11th June. Witness was there at the time, and there were two folks present. One of them was now in Hongkong, but the other went to the country two or three days after the fire. There were also some of the Tang Fuk people in the shop on the night of the fire. At about two in the morning witness awakened and saw part of the shop on fire. He roused the folks to get water, but they could not put the fire out, so all ran out of the shop. All they saved was a few books (produced). These were on top of the counter. The Wing Loong dealt in oil, sugar, rice, fireworks and miscellaneous goods. On the morning of the fire the stock of the firm on the premises was worth about \$1,300. Witness opened his shop at Shanghai Street in the first moon of this year. The stock was insured for \$1,200, the furniture for \$200, and clothing and other goods for \$500. Witness insured with the Atlas Insurance Co.

Examined by Mr. Master, witness stated that he formerly carried on business at Tai-po and Chiwan. Witness did business in the Po Wah grocery shop, Hongkong, twenty years ago.

Did you have a fire then?—No.

How much of 39, Shanghai Street did you rent on the first moon, this year?—One side of the ground floor.

Did you pay your rent to Tang Fuk?—Yes.

Your books show that, I suppose?—Yes.

Have you any connection with the Tang Fuk?—No.

At the time of the fire your shop was pretty full of goods?—Yes.

Had you removed any goods from it shortly before?—No.

Have you ever represented yourself to be master of the Tang Fuk?—No.

What time did you go to bed on the night of the 10th?—Nine o'clock.

What time did you wake up on the morning of the 11th?—The heat of the fire and the cracking of bean curds.

So that when you were first aroused the only thing on fire was the bean curds?—Yes, and the sofa.

Didn't you attempt to put out the fire?—Yes.

How much of the goods of your shop did you take to your wife's sister's house at 19, Arthur Street?—Two piculs of rice.

Not two cartloads?—No.

If anyone says you took two cartloads he will be telling a lie?—Yes.

Were any goods taken there from the Tang Fuk?—Yes.

No goods were taken there to be stored?—No.

Further evidence was heard, and the hearing adjourned.

A MOTHER SUPERIOR AS PLAINTIFF.

Mother Consuelo Escalzo, the superior of the convent of Augustinian sisters of the Consolation, had sued the Manila Electric Railroad and Light Company for the sum of P30,504 as damages sustained through the destruction by fire of the convent on the 27th of December last, says the *Manila Callers*.

It is claimed that the fire originated from defective wiring installed by the company under contract and supplied with current before it had been inspected and approved by the city electrician.

This convent was situated in Calle San Sebastian, almost opposite the steel church of the Recoletos Fathers. The building and its contents were totally destroyed, there being no insurance on the contents.

Among the several items in the list of property alleged to have been destroyed are seven pianos and one organ; seventeen images and four crucifixes; and a library valued at P5,000.

The damage to the chapel where the fire started is estimated at P7,455 and that to the convent P14,930. The firm of Kincaid & Hartigan is representing the Mother Superior.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 12th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in N. China and at Vladivostok, and fallen slightly over S. Japan and the Loochoos.

Pressure is relatively low over the Eastern Sea and the Pacific to the South of Japan, also over Tongking. It remains high over the S. part of the China Sea, and the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan.

Moderate S.W. and S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S. winds, moderate; showery.
Formosa Channel	S.W. and variable winds, (moderate).
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos.	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	Same as No. 1.

HONGKONG IN "DECLINE."

"AS OTHERS SEE US."

We are reminded of the craters in "The Private Secretary" who could not understand being told "if you are discovered you are lost." Hongkong has been discovered by a writer in the American journal known as *The Overland Monthly*, and it is not lost but losing. This is the sort of nonsense with which he regales his gullible readers:

"But Hongkong as a shipping centre is meeting with decline, probably due in some degree to our own ambitious efforts at Manila. Recent years have been marked by a gradual decline in trade and disappointment in commercial circles. Floods in the country, partial failure of rice crops, the uncertainty of pirates in the Canton delta, despite the fact that this area is patrolled by foreign gunboats, the great typhoon of September, 1906, which destroyed property running into the millions, and, lastly, the attractiveness of Manila with her modern docks and deep harbour, are all factors entering more or less into a decisive check in Hongkong's growth. There is a continual spirit of rivalry between Hongkong and Manila, and while the British have no fear of a sudden downfall, they nevertheless realise that Manila, as well as other neighbouring ports, is gaining rapidly in shipping figures. The Colony's future is being discussed in the foreign Press of China, and naturally with much interest and feeling by the newspapers of Hongkong. It is claimed that the city has passed the zenith in its meteoric career."

Rivalry between Hongkong and Manila! Posh! Why Manila hasn't got a harbour yet!

After dwelling on the socio beauties of Hongkong, the writer proceeds:

"But to return once more to Hongkong's industrial situation. The Colony has been liberally compensated for shipping losses in late years by the money paid to her by the United States and Philippine Governments. All the cement consumed in the Philippines, both by the mother country and the insular possession, comes from there. The United States recently bought more than a million barrels of the product of the Green Island Cement Company, with which to fortify Corregidor Island (at the entrance to Manila Bay), which is to be the Gibraltar of the East, far eclipsing Port Arthur. Huge sums have gone to Hongkong shipbuilders in repairing our transports and men-of-war on the Asiatic station, and in building numerous vessels for harbour work at Manila."

"The arrival of the colossal dry dock *Dewey* at Olongapo did not much tickle these shipbuilding firms, as it has taken from them a handsome source of revenue."

"But the solemn, strident fact remains that Hongkong is gradually dividing her shipping supremacy with neighbouring ports such as Cebu, Saigon, Yagu, Saki, and Manila—and just now Manila, with her magnificent breakwater, deep channel, roomy bay and up-to-the-minute docks and warehouses is hurting her most."

Patriotism is a virtue, but Manila hurting Hongkong imposes too much of a strain on our risible faculties. We want to laugh.

THE EXTENSION OF JAPAN'S STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

It is stated that the Department of Communications is making investigations with a view to extending the services of Japanese steamers abroad. The future prospects of the American line, and of the opening of a service to South Africa, are said to be very promising. It is pointed out that when the North and South American lines are extended, and a service with the coastwise of America is opened on the completion of the Panama Canal, closer relations will be established between Japan and the Argentine Republic, and other places on that coast of the South American continent. This will result in a greater expansion of Japan's foreign trade. There is a large demand in South Africa for Japanese goods. If a service is opened up with the Cape, therefore, in connection with the European line, not only will the trade between Japan and South Africa increase, but the trade between South Africa and India, and the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, will also be much extended. That being so, we learn, steamship lines to the eastern coasts of North and South America, via the Panama Canal, and to South Africa will before long be opened.

Evidently the Communications Department believes that by providing transport accommodation trade will follow, which seems a little like putting the cart before the horse. *Japan Chronicle*.

DESIGNS ON ARABIA.

The campaign in Berlin against British influence in Turkey goes merely forward. The *Die Post* the other evening published a leading article entitled "Arabia must never become a British satrapy," in which the writer's intention is to excite the fears of the Turkish Government with regard to alleged English designs on Arabia.

The plan of the article is briefly as follows: India is England's weak point. To secure its possession Egypt has been occupied. British influence in Mesopotamia has been strengthened, a British protectorate over Kuwait and Eastern Arabia has been assumed, the Yemen has been placed under British control, and now England's statesmen are engaged in strengthening their hold on the Arabian littoral of the Red Sea.

The writer tells the Turkish Government that these far-reaching plans will infallibly result in making both Arabia and Mesopotamia British satrapies, and that should the Porte take steps to secure its position it can be assured of the sympathies of Europe.

Die Post cannot understand how France and Russia can watch the trend of events with equanimity, or subscribe to this "brutal Anglo-Saxon egotism and imperialism." Germany, says *Die Post*, is certainly preparing to study this question.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream Charms, Last Charmant and Sweet Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD. Sole Agents. [467]

MUTINY HEROINE.

WOMAN'S MEMORIES OF THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

From Lucknow, in the year of terror, 1857, to the time of the siege, to East Moseley, in the year of grace 1910 is a long spell in time, and means a vast range in experience.

In the pleasant, bustling village under the shadow of Hampden Court lives with her son-in-law and daughter, Mrs. Margaret Quaid, a little old Irishwoman, who went to India with her parents in the time of John Company, lived there for fifty-two years, and passed through all the horrors of the siege of Lucknow.

Mrs. Quaid is a daughter of the regiment. Her father was Corporal William McCarthy, of Waterloo. Her first husband was Sergeant William Barker, an artilleryman attached to the Public Works Department of John Company, and her second, Sergeant Patrick Quaid, also an artilleryman in the Indian Army, whom she met and married at Allahabad, whither she went after the relief of Lucknow. Two of her daughters married soldiers, and with one, Mrs. Howell, whose husband left the Army with a pension, the old lady is now living at East Moseley. To a *Daily Chronicle* representative Mrs. Quaid talked vividly and vigorously of those

Old, unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago, which formed the warp and woof of her life when she was a young woman. She is 73 now, and slightly deaf. Otherwise she is alert and active. Her first tragic experience of the Mutiny was the death in action of her first husband, Sergeant Barker.

"I was married on May 18, 1857," she said, "when I was just 20 years of age, and my husband was killed during the siege on August 22, three months after our marriage."

Mrs. Quaid remembered perfectly the incident when the gallant Sir Henry Lawrence rallied out in search of provisions at the head of only 200 men of the 42nd Cornish Light Infantry, supported by some native infantry and guns. The mutineers were routed and a vast quantity of live stock was captured and brought in.

"But," said Mrs. Quaid, "the natives who went out with our men turned their guns on them on the way back, and it was at that moment that my husband, who had been making entrenchments, was killed. He came running towards me shouting, 'They have turned their guns on our men!'"

Mrs. Quaid was herself wounded, and her left arm is now useless, while she still suffers occasionally from the pain. It was in this incident that Sir Henry Lawrence received his death wound, and Mrs. Quaid recalls seeing him brought in, laid on the bed from which he never rose. One of the horrors of the siege she preferred not to speak of, and when telling of the sufferings of the little children she completely broke down.

Mrs. Quaid does not attach any credence to the story of the Highlander who heard the Scottish pipes in a dream and exultantly proclaimed the immediate relief of the town. "But," she said, "I heard them when they did come, and I never heard a more joyful sound. For, although everybody kept bright and cheerful and did what work there was to do, we knew that, if the natives had any sense, they would have come in and killed every one of us. It was Almighty Providence that spared us."

A remarkable incident of the siege was related by Mrs. Quaid. "Three mines were constructed," she said, "at different points in the town. There was one before the Residency, another was opposite the place where I was living, but I forget where the third was. We had heard about Cawnpore, and everyone of us—soldiers, civilians and women—was prepared to go on the mine and be blown up rather than fall into the hands of the natives. We were all asked 'Yes' or 'No,' and all said 'Yes.'"

When the mine was over Mrs. Quaid had many offers from officers' wives to take her back to England, but as she had no friends in this country she preferred to remain in India. When some years after the death of her second husband, feeling lonely and isolated, she decided to return she was given a free passage in a second-class cabin.

From the Indian Government she is in receipt of a pension of £20 a year, but this being insufficient, she is applied for an old-age pension. This has been refused on the ground that she has not lived within the United Kingdom for twenty years, as required by the Old-age Pensions Act.

A JAPANESE ASCOT.

"The Horse Race" is the title of one of the quaintest pictures to be seen in the Japanese art section of the Anglo-Japanese exhibition. It is a picture of a horse race in old Japan, which, judging by the assembled crowd, seems to have been a great success.

Instead of the fine drags and motor-cars there is a cluster of wagons drawn by oxen, with dainty Japanese ladies peeping through a screen at the course. The crowd presses close to the bamboo poles which keep them back, and a man is waving a paper fan energetically, having obviously backed the winner.

Another man is making a wry face, and has shut his blue and gold fan with a snap. His whole attitude betokens the man whose horse is not even placed.

The chief feature of the picture is the race-horses, a magnificent white charger with green leaves entwined in its flowing mane and pink and blue reins attached to a silver bridle.

There are many such fascinating pictures in the art section, most of them illustrating the customs of old Japan. One especially—"The No" dance—calls for admiration because of its gorgeous coloring.

These pictures to be appreciated properly should be seen with the knowledge of their meaning, and that is why so many people find "Old and New Japan"—the art publication issued in fortnightly parts at sevenpence—so useful.

"Old and New Japan" unfolds the whole history of this wonderful Eastern nation; it tells the story of their rise to power and greatness, and explains the traditions and customs which are shown in the exhibition at Shepherd's Bush.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mogul Line str. *Lothian* left: United Kingdom on the 10th instant for Hongkong via Straits.

The "Olen" Line str. *Glennier* left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on or about the 18th instant, at daylight.

The I.G.M. str. *Prins Sigismund*, which left here on the 19th instant, arrived at Sydney on the 12th instant, at 8 a.m.

WIGON AND GREIG'S "PREMIER"

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you

get at home in Scotland.—Advt.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DISSENTIONS IN THE CAMP.

Lady Carlisle (president) occupied the chair at the resumed proceedings of the Women's Liberal Federation, the annual council meetings of which were held at St. James' Hall, Great Portland Street, London, last month.

Mrs. Broadley Reid, of the executive, informed the meeting that the following letter had been received from Mr. Stanger, the Prime Minister's secretary. "The Prime Minister directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and resolution, which will receive his careful consideration. With reference to that part of the resolution which requests Mr. Asquith to receive a deputation, you will have understood from Mr. Nash, whom you saw to-day (Tuesday) that Mr. Asquith will receive, with another deputation on the same subject, six of your members at noon on Tuesday, the 21st."

Lady Carlisle uttered what she termed a word of warning. Should they unfortunately have no success this year in obtaining the facilities which they knew it was very difficult for the Government to grant, inasmuch as they had refused facilities for other bills, she implored them not to turn angry with the Government; not to give an advantage to their enemies, the Tories, who blocked all progress in the matter; and to those who belonged to another group they should do their utmost to do good, though they meant to do good—the motion which was now participating in the Coalition Bill. They must stick to their guns.

On behalf of the Croydon branch, Mrs. Eva McLaren moved that the council decline to support any scheme for grouping legislative remedies for women's disabilities and wrongs, believing that it was contrary to the best interests of women that such legislation should be introduced as a charter or a series of bills. The charter would retard, not advance, women's suffrage.

Miss Florence Balfour, in seconding, said they had to face sex dominance and sex aristocracy.

Lady McLaren urged the case for the charter she had promoted, to which her sister-in-law, Mrs. Eva McLaren, had submitted many objections. She asked the meeting not to vote for the resolution or any amendment resolution on the subject of the charter, but to reserve its judgment of the charter till they had heard it adequately discussed. The plan of her sister-in-law was to execute the prisoner and then pass judgment. ("No.")

A SCENE.

The speaker's next sentence produced a scene. "We have," she proceeded, "heard very much interesting talk on this platform, and I congratulate the mover and seconder upon the fine old crusty Tory flavour of their speeches. (Loud cries of "Shame!" and "You must not say that.")

Lady Carlisle vigorously rang the bell, and when there was a lull, said, "I hope the word 'Shame' will never be used again throughout the debate. It is unnecessary." (Hear, hear.)

There were appeals to Lady McLaren to withdraw, and she said: "When I used the word 'Tory' I should have said 'Conservative'—that you should prefer to go on with the old and antiquated methods." She asked them to go with her as far as they could (cheers)—and when they could go no further to leave her to go on with other friends or alone. But she hoped they would not hinder her by passing the resolution.

An inquiry was made as to what chance the bills forming the charter had of being balloted for this session, and Lady Carlisle said private bills were entirely at a discount, and were blocked at the present juncture.

Someone in the hall addressed a query regarding the necessity of such a remark, which would "be a ten minutes' interlude of a remarkable character, during which time the meeting was without its regular chairman."

Lady McLaren, on hearing the interruption, suddenly rose, and abruptly said: "I ask Lady Pearson to take the chair. I repeat it." (Cries of "No, no!")

Lady McLaren several times attempted to speak on a point of order without success, and Lady Pearson took the chair temporarily, but immediately remarked: "I certainly ask Lady Carlisle to resume it." (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Eva McLaren begged Lady Carlisle, "in the interests of peace," again to take the chair, and the president eventually did so, but not before she had uttered this rebuke: "I have intervened three times this morning. The first time I intervened my friends to keep order and not call 'Shame,' I wanted peace and goodwill." (Hear, hear.) "You will spoil your work, and give the enemy cause to blaspheme our great causes if there is bitterness one with another and shouting down the chair."

In a later speech a delegate stated, amid laughter, "The atmosphere is full of electricity that one is afraid to use any adjective."

Eventually the amendment was defeated by 408 to 361. The original resolution was then declared carried.

Lady McLaren moved that the council approve Clause 6 of the Married Women's Property Bill, introduced into the House of Commons. Her view was that a wife ought to be a partner, at any rate to the extent of the money value of her services. "How many married women are there here? asked Lady McLaren, amid a ripple of laughter, "who really own their own clothes?" The same remark applies to their brushes and pieces of soap, and everything in the house, as long as it was bought by the husband. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

Then the husband, who so lovingly fastens a pearl necklace round his wife's neck—it is his unless there is a deed of gift."

The discussion came to an end with the moving of the previous question, which was carried.

BEWARE OF GREEN.

Green is an unlucky colour, according to the latest pronouncement of Mme. de Thibbes, the well-known "prophetess." "I say, let English women, when they go back to colour, beware of green," she said to an interviewer while seated in her handsomely furnished apartment, hung with hundreds of plaster casts of the hands of noted personages and with masks and talismans.

"My reasoning is quite simple," she proceeded. "Happiness and success in life depend on the quantity of rays one emits. Happiness depends on light and brightness. That is why the ancient chose white as their mourning colourable."

"When the world was shaped the trees were given their green to shade men from the sun, so green stands for darkness and is ill-starred. I have gone deeply into all this absorbingly interesting question of the influence of colours, precious stones, and flowers on human destinies. One of my latest successes is to destroy the black magic of the pig as a luck-bringer. Not the fluency of the pig, but the sacred elephant is the real mascot, and I am selling to my clients numbers of elephant charms in virgin-white onyx and solid silver. And look at my rooms!" Indeed, there were elephants in wood, china, and silver everywhere.

THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

TERENCE.

NON-CHRISTIAN COUNTRIES.

The serious work of this great Conference in Edinburgh began on June 15th, when the report of the first commission was presented and discussed. It had been decided that not more than three-quarters of an hour on each day should be given to the disposal of the commission presenting its report on that day, the rest of the time being given up to seven-minute speeches from delegates not on the commission.

In the morning the Conference was asked to concentrate its attention on the following problems:—

Should the Church seek to enter at once the practically unexplored fields or first enlarge its activities in fields where it is already at work?

In establishing the Church on the mission field what should be the relative emphasis on the conversion of individuals, and on the bringing of communities under Christian influence?

Should the missionary devote his chief attention to raising up and helping to develop a native evangelistic agency, or to doing direct evangelistic work himself?

Is it advisable to have a large native agency for evangelistic work among non-Christians dependent upon foreign support?

The desirability of arrangements for promoting co-operation in connection with the work of making Christ known to the non-Christian world.

THE NEED OF UNITY.

Mr. J. R. Mott, resigning the chair to Sir Andrew Fraser who introduced the first commission's report, said that never before had the condition in all non-Christian lands simultaneously been so favourable for a great and well-considered advance. Frankly, they would have to fall back before their task if it had not been undertaken by a divided Christianity, but it could be faced with confidence if they worked together. A well-considered plan adopted by the societies represented there and adhered to would be more than equivalent to doubling the number of missionaries. He hoped the gathering would not separate without taking practical steps to form a simple representative international committee to grapple with the fields still unoccupied. It was futile to talk of making Christ known to the world in this or any generation without a great spiritual expansion at the home base.

PROBLEMS IN MANY LANDS.

The Rev. Dr. Robson (Edinburgh), reviewing the condition of Africa, with its 500 languages, said one of the first necessities was to throw a strong force across Africa to lay the advance of Mohammedanism and carry Christianity north into the interior. Mohammedans, traders, every one, was advancing steadily southward, and the British Administration actually gave every encouragement to pagans to become Mohammedans, while hindering their conversion to Christianity.

Dr. Karl Kumm, from the Sudan, named a great number of tribes well worth converting, the most warlike in Africa—who had maintained their independence and fought wars in the mountains against Islam, but who, owing to European domination in the north and south, were now open to Mohammedan influence.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Davis, Kyoto, said that the Emperor of Japan was giving large sums to Christian institutions, and the national leaders were realizing that a more substantial basis must be found for morality.

Bishop Bashford (American Methodist Episcopal Church), of Peking, said that China was making rapid progress towards a constitutional government, and that a great revival of religion was an opportunity for a widespread forward movement.

Professor Cheng urged immediate action to prevent the Chinese mind, now open, from being filled by materialism.

The Hon. Yun Chi Ho, formerly head of the Education Department in Korea, said that converts were being gathered in there that in any other mission field would be the most wonderful record in the land. Two great dangers were the revival of Buddhism and Confucianism and the invasion of anti-Christian philosophies made in European lecture rooms, which needed fresh air more than philosophy.

The Rev. V. S. Azariah said that while vast districts in India had not one missionary it was a crime to be planting new missions in the centre of districts already occupied.

The Rev. G. H. Bondfield said that 2,600,000 people were scattered over Mongolia had no one working among them except a single colporteur, himself not a confessed Christian. The Tibetan celibate Buddhist was now killing their manhood.

The Rev. B. H. Hogberg, a Swedish missionary working in Eastern Turkestan, said that in Central Asia, which was 13 times the size of France, there were only 20 missionaries.

The Rev. Dr. H. H. Rogers (United Free Church), of the Rev. Louis Meyer (New York), said that the claims of the almost untouched Jewish populations, especially in India, Africa, Arabia, and South Russia.

Mr. F. S. Brookman, of Shanghai, said there was a greatly neglected but most fertile field for Christian effort among the thousands of students and others sent by China to acquire Western knowledge in European and American Universities. No new organization was needed, only a union, lives and homes.

A letter from Professor Gustav Warneck, of Halle, whose views on missionary subjects, the chairman said, were peculiarly authoritative, was read on the resumption of the conference in the afternoon. He urged concentration of forces where the greatest battles would be fought—the Far East and Central Africa. They were in danger of losing to Islam not only large parts of New pagan Africa, but territories already Christianized.

Dr. B. M. Zwermer (New York) said that 70,000 Africans were utterly beyond the reach of mission work, chiefly in Somaliland, the Sudan, Portuguese possessions, the Sahara, and a great part of the Barbary State and the French Congo; while 42,000,000 were similarly beyond reach in Asia.

The Rev. W. H. T. Gairdner (Church Missionary Society), of Cairns, said that Dr. Miller of Northern Nigeria, the great authority on the Hausa language, suggested that if sufficient native evangelists could be trained in Egypt, they could be got and trained in Northern Nigeria, where the instincts of the people marked them out as a great evangelizing race. Dr. Miller declared that if they got 40 men, a fair proportion being schoolmasters, they could defeat the forward, with some French help to evangelizing the Western Sudan, and thence Central Africa.

Dr. Eugene Stock said it was most important that native preachers should be encouraged not of a foreign society, but of the native Church, even if that Church had to be subsidized by brethren elsewhere.

Dr. John Ross, for nearly 30 years missionary in Manchuria, said that almost all the 30,000 converts of Northern China had been instructed entirely by native converts.

Dr. G. A. Moffett (Korea) said the native Church, there, having largely to support its own work, was sending native evangelists to every

corner of the country, with 12,000,000 people. Bishop Booth (Chicago) denied the charge that missionaries did not want Chinese young men to acquire the ability to lead the native Church.

With the keenest interest the International Conference on June 16th discussed such subjects as the Constitution of the Native Churches, the Right Way of Dealing with their Growing Spirit of Independence, the Specialized Training and Support of different kinds of Missionaries, and the Need of Vigilance in the exercise of Church Discipline, the Influence of Christian Character on Christian Society, and the means of developing that character.

The second Commission's report was issued without its conclusions. The new Chapter cordially accepts the language of the last Lambeth Conference on the separated Christian churches, and the Church of the future which is to be adorned with all the precious things, both theirs and ours. Without ignoring the weighty matters dividing Western Christianity, the Commission suggests that missionaries should encourage the growing spirit of unity especially in India and China, of "closer union within larger denominational lines."

MESSAGE FROM MR. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was to have spoken at the conference, sent the following letter to Mr. Silas McKee, editor of the *Churchman*, New York, and it was read at the opening of the proceedings by Mr. Mott, the chairman:—

My dear Sir:—It is a matter of real and profound regret to me that I am imperatively called back to America, so that I am unable to be present in person at the World Missionary Conference. I regret it more, as I had been able to do so, it would have been a great pleasure to have been able to do so.

Nothing like your proposed conference has ever hitherto taken place. From many nations and from many Churches your delegates gather on this great occasion to initiate a movement which, I not only hope but believe, will be fraught with far-reaching good. For the first time in four centuries Christians of every name come together, without renouncing their several convictions or sacrificing their several principles, to confer as to what common action may be taken in order to make their common Christianity not only known to, but a vital force to whom as yet it is hardly even a name. Surely every man imbued, as every man should be, with the ethical teachings of Christianity, must rejoice in such an effort to combine the strength of all the Churches in the endeavour to Christianize humanity and to Christianize it not merely in name but in very fact.

Your Conference represents the most practical effort to apply the teaching of the Gospel to what the Apostle of Jude calls "the common salvation." An infinite amount of work remains to be done before we can regard ourselves as being even within measurable distance of the desired goal—an infinite amount at home, in the dark places which too often closely surround the brightest centres of life, and an infinite amount abroad in those dark places of the earth where darkness is as yet unrelieved by any light. When such is the high purpose to which you are dedicated, your desire, it is eminently fitting that your invitation should have gone to all Christian Churches in all lands. I am sure that there will be a general, and I hope universal, response. In missionary work, it is imperative to remember that a divided Christendom can only imperfectly bear witness to the essential unity of Christianity. I believe that without compromise of belief, without loss of the positive goal contained in the recognition of the gifts and differences of administration, the Christian Churches may yet find a way to cordial co-operation and friendship as regards the great underlying essentials upon which as a foundation all Christian Churches are built. This is one of the lessons which have been particularly impressed upon me by what I have seen of Christian work in Africa both in heathen and Mohammedan lands, and in the brotherhood for such broad Christian work will tend not to do away with differences of doctrine, but to prevent us from laying too much stress on the differences of doctrine. It is written in the Scriptures that "He that doeth My will shall know of the doctrine," but the reverse of this proposition cannot be found in Holy Writ. Emphasis is to be put upon "doing the will." If only we can make up our minds to work together with cordial sincerity, the common good will find its way, and the doctrinal differences in many instances will be our doing this work.

Wishing you all success, I am, very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. W. J. Bryan occupied a seat on the platform during the morning.

CHURCHES IN THE MISSION FIELD.

Dr. Campbell Gibson, of Stavov, ex-Moderator of the Wesleyan Conference of England, presented the report of Commission II, of which he is chairman. He said:—

The significance of the fact that they were engaged in dealing with little scattered companies of "converts," but with a complex body which in some countries had already attained a somewhat high degree of corporate church life, was not yet generally understood. It was right to say that each country must be evangelized by its own people, but wrong to add that they should be left to do it themselves. It was the growth and development of the Church, the mission field, and these of far higher qualifications than our own. From the humblest forms of service must be improved, and still more, the specialists in theology, education, and medicine must be carried to a far higher degree of efficiency.

Dr. Arthur Brown, secretary of the American Presbyterian Missionary Board, said the home boards and committees were engaged in a most important work. They had found unrest and commiseration among native Christian leaders. It was time to abandon the mental attitude represented by such words as native heathens or agents.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Hume (Ahmednagar, India) advocated encouraging the organization of an Indian Church on national lines, giving it a note of patriotism.

Bishop Honda, of Tokyo (Methodist), said no country without a strong national spirit would progress, and a Church not expressing the national spirit would be one of weak-kneed Christians.

Professor Cheng Ching Yi hoped the Conference would recommend measures to help the Chinese Church movement. It was not anti-foreign.

Dr. Hodgkin, secretary of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, and formerly of China, said the mistake which an Eastern Church would make might be no worse than that of the Western Church, which kept it too long in swaddling clothes.

The Bishop of Birmingham, while cordially agreeing that Westerners should do all they could to foster the independence and indigenous character of the Church in the East and in Africa, felt it the more important that they should have constantly in mind the conditions

belonging not to any country, but to the Church everywhere. If they were to hand over Christianity to the newly organized Church with good courage they must do more than they seemed inclined to do to define what the Church really was and its essential Catholic features. Certainly no body could hope to stand unless it made the painful intellectual effort to define its principles. He was very far from meaning that it was their business as Westerners to define Christianity for Easterners or Africans. The thing to be found and emphasized was the fundamental faith and order, which was really Catholic, common to all ages and races.

The Hon. Yun Chi Ho, of Korea, said that money sent to the mission field could not be used with its utmost effect without the hearty sympathy and cooperation of native leaders. The Rev. T. Baylis (Church Missionary Society) said that in Uganda from the first no foreign money had been used to pay native agents, but it would now be used to help in supporting the missionaries which the native Church was being called on to send to distant tribes.

The Bishop of Durham closed the meeting. At the afternoon sitting, Bishop Brent (American Episcopal Church, of the Philippines) advocated training the picked few thoroughly for native leadership rather than training a large number loosely. Men should also be trained where they were to work, not sent to Western countries.

Dr. G. H. Jones (Methodist Episcopal Church), from Korea, said that the laymen of one region had promised 67,000 days of missionary service among their countrymen this year.

Professor Marais (Dutch Reformed Church), of Stellenbosch, on behalf of several societies working in South Africa, put on record their deliberate adhesion to what the Commission called the severer view regarding the admission of polygamists to Church membership.

Dr. Gibson said that with regard to polygamy the Commission had accepted the view that a woman not being her own mistress should be allowed to be baptized while remaining in a harem.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil said they must give the converts sufficient education to enable them to deal with the matters discussed that day. "Then, and then only, the young Church could be confidently left to govern itself. An ignorant Church was always the slave of others."

Dr. Gibson, closing the debate, said nearly all missionaries agreed with the Bishop of Birmingham's contention. He asked the representatives of other races to convey to their Churches the Conference's cordial sympathy with the Chinese and Christian aspirations and to urge them not by rash haste to make it difficult for the older communities to accord that absolute liberty which was the young Church's right.

THE FIRST COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The simultaneous conference in the Synod Hall opened this morning, when Dr. Robson introduced the report of the first Commission, discussed yesterday in the Assembly Hall. He took the attitude that the native Churches should develop themselves along national lines, and pointed to the success won thus in Uganda and Korea.

Dr. Harlan P. Beach, formerly missionary in China, said he had found much that was helpful to his work in Confucianism and Buddhism. Even Mohammedanism carried the idea of one God.

Dr. Julius Richter (Berlin), after speaking of the indescribable variety and confusion of races in India, said that the detachments of the Christian army working on different lines were in danger of losing that touch with each other which was necessary for complete victory.

General Beaver, the American Judge, presided at the afternoon sitting.

Dr. J. Davis, of Kyoto, communicated a message from the Japanese Emperor, who expressed the deep gratitude felt by his country towards the Western nations which had helped Japan in her transformation. He wished also to publicly emphasize his country's desire for peace.

Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy (New York), touching on the benefits of British rule in India, quoted a Brahmin, the political leader in Madras, as saying to him: "Lord Morley has given greater reforms than I would have, and it will take a generation to appreciate them."

The Rev. W. H. Fries (Community of the Resurrection), speaking of medieval missions, questioned the Commission's judgment that idol and temple destruction was no longer admissible. The perverted pagan conscience might need to be shocked. There might also be more place for the medieval aim of a wholesale conversion of King and people, especially among those who had no developed sense of individuality and only moralized in bulk, led by their chief. Indiscriminate baptism and confirmation had disadvantages, but might they not be justifiable in great mass movements? A repetition of certain medieval miracles might not be desirable, but he had seen enough of gifts of healing and exorcism in prosaic home work to be compelled to expect more abroad.

CHRISTIANITY AND HEATHEN IDEALS.

Professor H. A. A. Kennedy, of the United Free Church College, Edinburgh, and sometime of Toronto, dealt with the missions of the Early Church in their bearing upon modern missionary enterprise. Recalling the decay of old religions at the time when Christianity was first preached, he pointed to the diminishing hold of non-Christian religions on the educated classes to-day. This was not discounted by the sporadic revivals of ancient faiths. Describing the various ways in which the Christian message had been or could be interpreted and made effective to different races, he stated that the problem of finding common ground with non-Christian peoples was being mainly grappled with in China. Christian preachers had largely ignored the fact that some of the most important attempts to interpret Christianity to Japanese Buddhists through the medium of the Shintzu theology. In India the deepening knowledge of the religious thought of Hinduism indicated avenues of approach to the people's religious consciousness which possessed extraordinary possibilities. The defective morality which sometimes exists side by side with a very real faith, both in Apollonian times and our own, was connected with the social organization to which the individual belonged; and the reports of the commissions indicated that the sense of sin was a comparatively late growth in converts and had really to be created by their new relation to Christ. The missionary dared not shut his eyes against forces of religious vitality which might reveal themselves in heathen ideals. Mass movements towards Christianity, however, were likely to flow into the Christian society. In Asia Minor, when Christianity had spread most rapidly, paganism reappeared in the Church. Gregory Thaumaturgus deliberately relaxed the earlier discipline, and as Harnack said, "the old fetters were succeeded by the relics of the saints." The example of the early Church suggested that the time had really come to deepen in native churches the sense of their responsibility to the non-Christian world around them.

A ROMAN BISHOP AND THE CONFERENCE.

Though the Roman Church is not officially represented at the conference, some of its Bishops are cordially sympathetic with its aims. The Bishop of Cremona, Monsignor Bonomelli,

addressed a letter to one of the leading delegates of the conference, in the course of which he says:—

"A conference of representatives of all the Christian denominations held with the noble aim of making better known Christ and His Church to consciences which feel and exhibit in practice all the profound and founded beauty of religious aspirations is a fact of such importance and significance that it cannot escape the attention of any one who may follow the conference, however superficially."

I applaud your conference. It is legitimate to aspire to a unity of faith and of religious practice, and to work for its realization by the consecration of all energies of mind and heart. This is a work in which we in our day may well co-operate. On this common ground, having your minds liberated from all passions or sectarian intolerance, situated, on the contrary, by Christian clarity, bringing together into one from the results of your studies, the teachings of experience, whether individual or collective, calmly carry on research, and promote discussion."

PATRIARCH OF EMPIRE.

VIGOROUS AT 93.

Sir Frederick Young was, says a London exchange of June 17th, in great glee yesterday at the Royal Colonial Institute.

Carrying his 93 years as lightly as many do their 60, he interviewed a number of Colonial visitors, escorted them over the premises, and showed them the huge glass case in which are lodged almost every specimen of South African birds, and discussed, with all the vitality of an expert, the subject that, to him, transcends in importance all others, namely, Empire immigration and emigration.

The chief fact which accounted for his elation was the progress made by the committee appointed at the recent conference. The committee decided to recommend that the standing committee—which was the only result of the council—should consist of fifteen members, five to be appointed by the Royal Colonial Institute, and the remainder to be elected by ballot or other method by the various emigration agencies that were represented at the recent council. It was also decided to urge that the first work of the standing committee be the preparation of a scheme for a large-scale survey of the Empire for the consideration of the next Imperial Conference in 1911.

Sir Frederick Young has toiled in and out of season for the creation of such a wheel—something to bring the two factors in emigration together on a State and inter-State basis—ever since 1865, when, dissatisfied with the scant sympathy shown by the Government of that time to the peopling of New Zealand, he opened offices in Cornwall and dispatched 1,200 families to Canterbury.

BANISHED DESPAIR.

"I had come to despair till yesterday of anything being done on a large scale by the co-operation of the Government and our overseas dominions, but I do not despair now," he said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "I am 93 years of age, but I believe I shall live to see the present utter lack of system replaced by a plan that shall work as satisfactorily with the transplantation of people from one part of the Empire to another as the labour exchanges promise to do in this country. Yes, I am a sanguine man, and Sir Frederick rose the full height of his 5ft. 10in., and looked every inch a patriarch of Empire" as he was once called by Lord Beaconsfield.

Sir Frederick is a remarkable man. As a rule he does not retire to rest till he feels quite tired, and that is generally about 11 or 12 o'clock. He sleeps until about 7, when he rises and breakfasts on a cup of nourishing food and a slice of dry toast. After a perusal of the papers—and he can still see to read well—he proceeds to business. He is a man of old-time etiquette. Courteous and kindly, he is not a lover of the telephone. He prefers to run for his own books and perform his own little tasks at the desk. After attending to correspondence he puts in an appearance at the court in his capacity of a justice of the peace, a position he has held for thirty years, or he attends the committee meeting of one of the many societies or hospitals with which he is associated. For much he has a cup of tea or a light pudding. He devotes the afternoons to calls and the evenings to meetings on Imperial subjects, and if there is a chance at all he will be heard without boring his audience, for Sir Frederick has the gift of proportion and humour.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THACKERAY'S WIT.
A distinguished foreigner visiting Epsom Downs in Thackeray's company noticed many men dressed as sailors who were not, to native and experienced eyes, the real article. "Ah," said the visitor, "these are, I suppose, what you call your British tars?" "Oh, no," replied Thackeray. "Only Epsom salts."

HIS MAJESTY AND THE MASON.
Another story from a French source relates how His Majesty, when some restoration was in progress in Windsor Castle, cast away his dagger on the terrace when about to enter the Castle. Returning unexpectedly, almost immediately the King found two masons having a heated dispute. Inquiring the cause, he learned that the trouble was as to the ownership of the dagger. The King smiled and composed the quarrel, more *suo*. He produced his dagger and invited each to take one.

THE KING AND CHARITIES.
The London correspondent of the *Manchester Daily Dispatch* says:—His Majesty has decided that he will follow his late father as patron or president of the many charities with which King Edward was associated, and formal intimation of this decision will shortly be conveyed to the charities concerned. A list is now being prepared for the perusal of the King, showing exactly what charities His late Majesty patronized, and this, when ready, will be carefully gone through by King George and Queen Mary.

GRIM CURIOSITIES.
Mummified heads of South American Indians belonging to a tribe living on the slopes of the Andes near Quito, Ecuador, once so easily purchased, are becoming extremely scarce. The head is shrunk by some secret process known only to the natives, being thus reduced from life size, nine or ten inches from tip of chin to top of head, to five inches. The curious thing is that the head can be raised in this fashion without destroying the features. These heads, some of which are of great antiquity, are now almost impossible to procure. Their sale is forbidden by law.

KING EDWARD'S OAK.
A remarkable story appears in a Paris contemporary. It is said that when the late King visited America as Prince of Wales, he planted an oak in the Central Park of New York. The oak tree has died, and its death synchronizes with that of the King, or to be more correct, the tree was declared dead just before His Majesty's last illness. But this is not all. It is said to have flourished for a long time, and it showed signs of decay at the time of the King's illness, just before his coronation; but with the assiduous care of the gardeners it was saved from perishing at that time.

A FAMILY OF THIRTY-TWO.
An amusing incident occurred at the Coochaboo Agricultural Show, near Brisbane, recently, where a prize was offered for the largest family in the district. The Queensland Minister of Agriculture was present, and remarked that the district could hardly equal his own constituency, where there lived a man with twenty-four children. A farmer rose and interrupted the Minister by remarking that he had thirty-two children, and that all were living. Inquiries showed that this was the fact, the farmer having been married twice and having reared two quite considerable families, one after the other.

INDIAN SPARTANS.
The Kallars, who dwell in the Madras Presidency, are Asiatic Spartans, according to a Paris contemporary. They are tall, muscular, and robust, and are said to be the fiercest of the robbers and other means "not less criminal." Their national song celebrates their deeds of daring. They bring up their children to endure heat and cold, and to blow they are indifferent. To obtain a pretty bride it is necessary for the young men to have distinguished themselves by some questionable exploit. We learn further that the wives are fickle and that it is not an unusual occurrence for them to leave their husbands for others, who have distinguished themselves by some deed of daring.

AN AERIAL MEMORIAL.
It may be news to those interested in aerial flights to know that a memorial of such exists. It is at Louveciennes, and commemorates the ascent of the first balloon. The brothers Montgolfier were on friendly terms with the celebrated statesman Boissy d'Anglas, and they offered to make their first experiment in his park. After the famous ascent, Francois Antoine Boissy d'Anglas erected a little column to commemorate the event, simply bearing the date. The ravages of time are seen on the column, and the date is almost obliterated. To the casual observer this famous landmark is only a weathered but elegant d'Anglas evidently saw the possibility of aerial flight by erecting this modest memorial. Louveciennes will probably become the Mecca of aviators.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S LATEST PURCHASE.
Mr. Pierpont Morgan has just bought, through M. Jacques Seligman, of Paris, eighty-six of the most wonderful little watches in the world. He paid £50,000 for them, or an average of nearly £700 a watch. They formed the Marfols collection, and came to Paris from Berlin, the Paris correspondent of the *Express* states. All of them date from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. As will be remembered the first little watches were made in the tenth century in Nuremberg, in Paris, and in Italy. The Marfols watches are very tiny and very beautiful. One is egg-shaped, made of Limoges enamel, and is no bigger than a canary's egg. There are only two of these in the world, and both are in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's possession. Many of the watches are in the form of crosses, and can be worn as pendants. The smallest of them might be worn as a cravat pin.

BEAUTY CLAD IN SNAKE-SKINS.
The autumn will bring the snake-skin dress into fashion. Mr. Geretti, the originator of the development, informed an *Express* representative that its advantages are more manifold than would appear at the first glance. "Marvels can be achieved by the python's skin in the hands of a clever designer," he said, "for this skin never pulls or gives. It is both waterproof and pliable, and it can, by skilful manipulation of its wonderful scale marking bring into prominence a pretty point or hide a defect."

"By using the python's skin for footwear a foot can be made smaller, or it can be given breadth or tapered to a point."

"Then why should not an entire figure be modelled on these lines—breadth here, a slim line there, attention called to a pretty waist, or angular hips transformed into beautifully rounded ones by the magic aid of the python's skin?"

"Not only will women benefit by this idea, but the python's skin should make men's golf shoes impervious to weather, furnish lapels and cuffs to motor-coats, and make elaborate waistcoats which will not wrinkle and which will disguise rotundity."

"I have already many orders for python shoes, and many exquisite shoes this autumn will be made in grey, black, but for absolute smartness nothing will approach the gorgeous skin of the python."

QUEEN AS REGENT.

The Regency Bill, by which it is intended to make provision for the continuance of the Government in the event—which the whole Empire hopes may never occur—of the demise of the Crown before the heir has reached the legal age of eighteen years, has been laid before the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith explained that the main points of the bill were these:

It follows substantially the precedent of 1840, early in the reign of Queen Victoria. It provides that if, on the demise of King George, "whom God long preserve"—any child of his Majesty succeeds to the Crown while under the age of eighteen years, Queen Mary shall be the guardian of the child until he is sixteen.

Queen Mary shall, until that time, have full power and authority, in the name of the child and under the title of Regent, to exercise and administer the Royal power and government. Certain oaths, which are set out in the schedule, are to be taken by the Regent before she enters upon her office.

Any marriage on the part of the infant son or daughter of the Regent and of both Houses of Parliament.

The powers given to the Regent are not to include the giving of the Royal Assent to any bill varying the order or course of succession to the Crown, as established by the Act of Settlement, or to any bill for repelling or altering the Act of Uniformity, or that part of the Act of Union with Scotland which relates to the establishment of the Presbyterian Church.

The Regent is disabled from continuing the office, if, at any time after having become the holder of it, she should be reconciled to or hold communion with the Church of Rome, or should profess the Roman Catholic religion, or should marry a person professing that religion.

These provisions, Mr. Asquith explained, are strictly in accordance with precedent. Without any discussion beyond the Prime Minister's brief statement, the bill was read a first time.

In the House of Lords it was resolved, on the motion of the Earl of Crewe, to send his Majesty an assurance, in reply to the Royal message, "that this House will adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the Crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities which protect the rights and liberties of the people."

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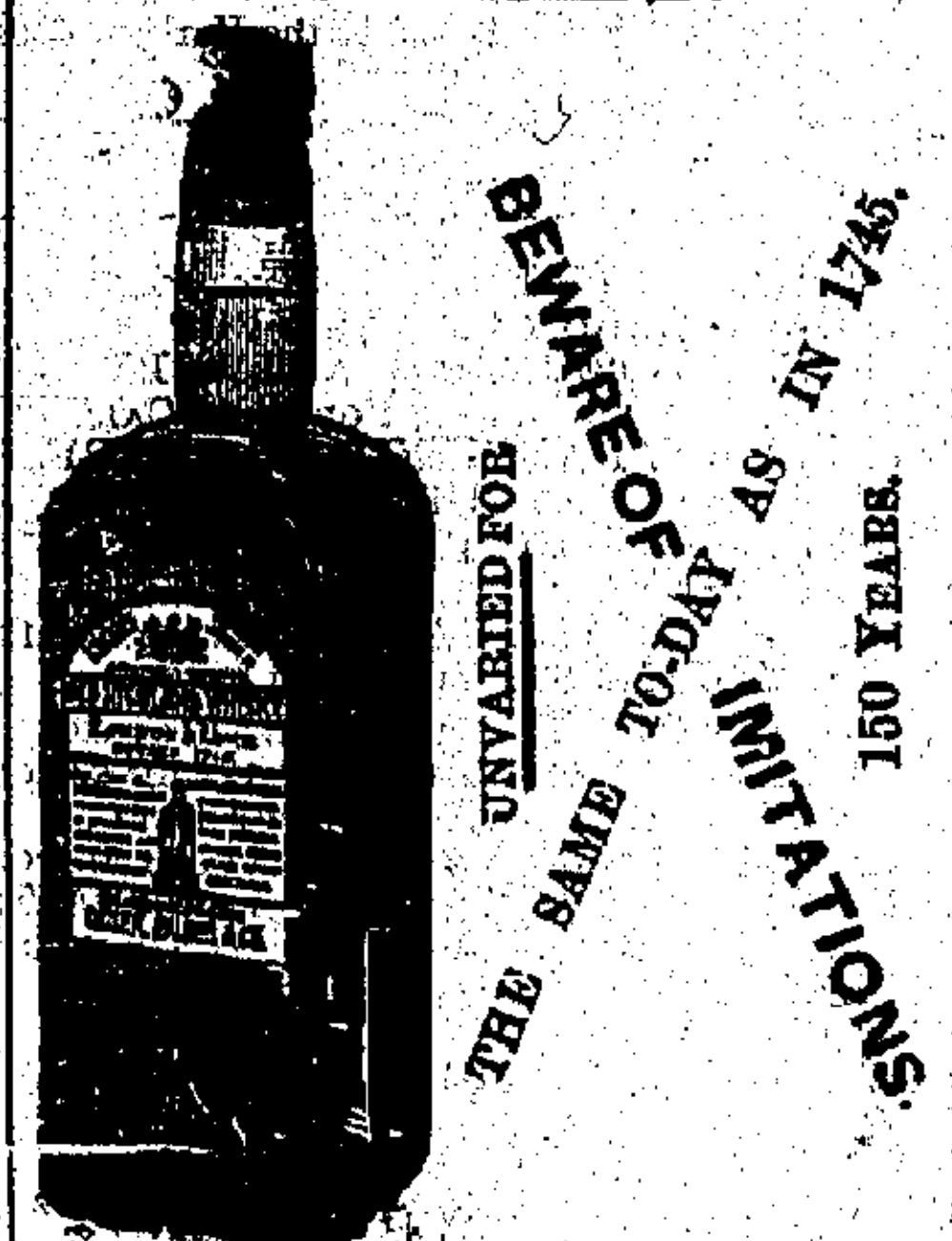
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The *Apar* str. Japan left Moji on the 9th instant morning, and may be expected here tomorrow morning.
The *Indo-China* str. *Kutang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 7th inst., and is due here on or about the 23rd inst.
THE FREEMER MAIL.
The *M.M.* str. *Polynesia*, with the French Mail of the 19th ult., and mails from London of the 18th ult., left Singapore on the 11th inst., at noon, and will arrive here on Monday morning, the 18th inst.
THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The *T.K.K.* str. *Nippon* left Yokohama on the 11th inst. en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on the 19th inst.
The *P.M.* str. *Siberia* left San Francisco on the 24th ultimo for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Manila, and is due to arrive here on the 29th inst.
The *P.M.* str. *China* left San Francisco on the 6th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 23rd inst.
The *P.M.* str. *Manchuria* will leave San Francisco on the 12th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 28th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The *C.P.R.* Co.'s str. *Montague* left Vancouver on the 30th ultimo a.m. for Hongkong via usual ports of call.
The *C.P.R.* Co.'s str. *Empress* of Japan left Vancouver on the 6th instant a.m. for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The *E. & A.* str. *Empire* left Sydney on the 6th inst. for Queensland Ports, Timor, Manila and this port.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The *P. & O.* str. *Carnarvonshire* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 7th instant, at 7 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.
The *I.G.M.* str. *Boon* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.
The *I.G.M.* str. *Coblenz* left Kuchinoku on the 10th instant, at noon, and may be expected here to-morrow p.m.
The *P. & O.* str. *Malla* is due here at daylight to-morrow.
The *P. & O.* str. *Sunda* left Singapore for this port on the 8th instant, at 5 p.m., and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.
The *Bank Line* str. *Agave* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 4th ult. for Hongkong via Japan ports.
The *German* str. *Borneo* left Sandakan on the 9th instant p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 15th instant.
The *Mogul* Line str. *Lennox* left Singapore on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th instant.
The *O.S.K.* str. *Chango* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 25th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STRAMERS
ANGHIN, German str., 1,001, C. Knapel, 6th July—Bangkok 27th June, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
BENTLEY, British str., 2,019, Webster, 8th July—Moji 2nd July, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BUJUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,304, Y. Fuzono, 10th July—Shanghai 5th and Swatow 9th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
BUYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,816, Yatsuyanagi, 5th July—Daiyu 23rd June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
CAMERIAN KING, British str., 2,315, T. B. Trice, 8th July—Cardiff 25th May, Patent Fuel—Admiralty.
CAPRI, Italian str., 2,718, D. Mosko, 8th July—Bombay 18th June, General—Carlowitz & Co.
CHINWUA, British str., 1,359, A. S. Harris, 30th June—Shanghai 26th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHISHING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 7th July—Tientsin 30th June, Casco 1st and Woburn 2nd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, S. Robinson, 7th July—Vancouver 15th June, Mails and General—C. P. B. Co.
GREGORY ARON, British str., 2,961, S. H. Belson, 8th July—Singapore 3rd July, General—David Sassoon & Co.
HAIYANG, British str., 1,336, A. E. Hodgins, 9th July—Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 8th July, General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.
HUB, French str., 742, Panier, 8th May—Haiphong 5th May, General—A. R. Marry.
INABA MARU, Japanese str., 4,437, K. Kawara, 11th July—Seattle via Port 7th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
JOHANNES, German str., 952, M. Jpland, 11th July—Pakhoi 9th and Hoihow 10th July, General—Jensen & Co.
KAIPUKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,903, S. Suda, 5th July—Moji 30th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KEEMUN, British str., 5,866, E. J. Conradi, 9th July—Kuchinoku 5th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KOESICHANG, German str., 1,292, C. Boesefsky, 6th July—Bangkok 30th June, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
KOREA, American str., 5,551, S. Sandberg, 4th July—San Francisco via ports 7th June, General—P. M. S. S. Co.
KUMCHOW, British str., 1,449, J. D. Martin, 3rd July—Saloon 29th June, Rice and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KUMSANG, British str., 2,078, W. G. G. Leach, 3rd July—Calcutta, Panang and Singapore 27th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KWANGTAH, Chinese str., 1,536, J. Pratt, 10th July—Shanghai 6th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
MANDAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,246, K. Shimidzu, 3rd July—Mitsui 27th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
MANSU MARU, Japanese str., 3,254, H. Nishi, 6th July—Moji 23rd June, Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
MATHILDE, German str., 831, Chr. Uldorff, 11th July—Haiphong and Hoihow 10th July, General and Pige—Jensen & Co.
MAUSANO, British str., 1,614, G. S. Weigall, 10th July—Sandakan 4th July, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NANSAN, British str., 1,299, Chas. Hawn, 6th July—Singapore 2nd July, General—Brady & Co.
NINGCHOW, British str., 2,617, H. L. Allen, 8th July—Liverpool and Manila 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
NORTHUMBRIA, British str., 2,755, Hadley, 9th July—Mitsui 3rd July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
PHEENIKER, British str., 1,056, J. H. Scott, 1st July—Saloon 26th June, Rice—W. Fat Bieg.
RAJAH, German str., 1,275, Behr, 7th July—Bangkok 29th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
RUBI, British str., 1,619, A. Fraser, 4th July—Manila 1st July, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
SARAH, HANDELMAN, Chinese str., 667, J. Martin, 29th May—Singapore 22nd May, Wood and Iron—E. C. Wild.
SCANDIA, German str., 4,000, von Döhren, 11th July—Hamburg 27th May, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
SEATTLE MARU, Japanese str., 6,132, T. Saito, 4th July—Manila 2nd July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
TIMAHU, Dutch str., 2,720, Bouman, 11th July—Swatow 10th July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
VICTORIA, Swedish str., 999, Thor. Ekerkt, 6th July—Saloon 2nd July, Rice and Rice-meat—Wallen & Co.
VOLUTZ, British str., 2,599, H. Jackson, 26th June—Singapore 19th June, Petroleum in bulk—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
WARREN, British str., 1,200, Holmwood, 6th July—Hongkong 4th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
WONGKOT, German str., 1,115, T. Hecken, 8th July—Bangkok 29th June, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
WYTH, British str., 1,227, A. Tucker, 9th July—Saloon 5th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSEL.
ARROW, British barque, 2,971, Malvor, 20th May—Anjer 8th April, Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being listlessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary duties of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential to such a system is increased vitality—increased VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that this might exceed the day that may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION N.3

thus by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, the morbid feelings are thrown off, and the system is brought back to its normal state. THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP—AFRESH.

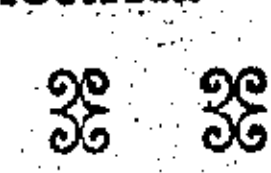
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, useless and valueless. This wonderful medicine is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and is in absolute accordance with the latest scientific discoveries. Its main features are those of ability, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cut into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of invalids.

THERAPION of principal Chemists or from The Le Cere Medical Co., Haverstock Road, Hammersmith, London, W. 2. In England, 2/6. Purchasers should be that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package. This is the only one obtainable in PHAGES (TASTELESS) FORM.

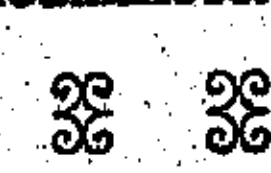
For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use **CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.**

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. G. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against Infection.



Perfect Personal Cleanliness.



Freedom from Skin Irritation.



Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.
Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.
You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap
is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet-use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need? Each suits the climate.



"BILLIARDS"

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE making it for playing purposes as good as new.

(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALINE AND BONZOLINE BALLS, ALL SIZES

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALTY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLE ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS, BOMBAY.

[1134-2]

"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [1565]

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TODAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong. No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Seehow Road, Shanghai. [714]



PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUNDAY and YOKOHAMA	Capt. R. A. Peters	3 P.M., 14th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	About 14th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 21st July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS DELI	Capt. G. W. Gordon	Noon, 23rd July	See Special Advertisements.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, FUKUOKA, BANCA HANKOW, TAIPEI, MOJI	Capt. Collyer	About 24th July	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 14th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BEIRUT, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 27th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHENYAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN. TELEPHONE 36.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 13th July, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSHING"	Wed. day, 13th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wed. day, 13th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 15th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wed. day, 20th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 22nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 26th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Telephone No. 215, Tel. Exchange 4.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 13th July, 1910.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	End of July.
COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	End of July.
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"INDIEN"	End of August.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore.	FRIDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of July, August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Fochow and Return will be Allowed.

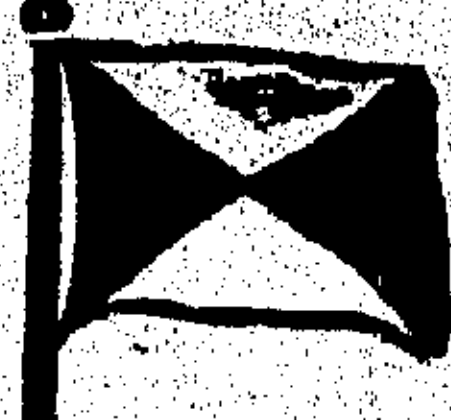
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1910.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
BUBL	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 16th July, Noon
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 23rd July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

and all North and South American Ports
and all ports of the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SCANDIA	14th July.
S.S. SAXONIA	28th July.
S.S. SPEZIA	12th Aug.
S.S. ALESIA	26th Aug.
S.S. AMBRIA	8th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

HOMEWARD.

FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. ARABIA	13th July.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SICHONIA	23rd July.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. BRASILLIA	25th July.
FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:	S.S. MECKLENBURG	29th July.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SEGOVIA	10th Aug.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SCANDIA	17th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

1910.

S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 tons gross	Sail Aug. 25th, at Noon.
S.S. BUJO MARU	10,500 "	Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG, 6th July, 1910.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	WED. DAY, 20th July, at Daylight.
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WED. DAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thomsen	9,000	WED. DAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	7,000	SATURDAY, 13th Aug., from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mooker	7,000	WED. DAY, 13th July, at 5 P.M.
DAIREN, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, OHI and YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	7,000	FRIDAY, 15th July, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	7,000	WED. DAY, 20th July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	7,000	THURSDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	WED. DAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Mats" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
HONGKONG, 13th July, 1910.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	5,182	WED. DAY, 13th July, at Noon.
	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WED. DAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated A MIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 17th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WED. DAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
Japan Office:—
32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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PASSENGERS.	ARRIVED.
Per Merigi, from Samarang, Mr. Hall.	from Penang, Mr. G. L. Heintzen; from Singapore, Mr. and Miss Hansen; for Nagasaki, from Penang, Mr. Tyanos Honda, Mrs. Nihon Takahashi, Mrs. Ogoe, Mrs. Okura, Mr. K. S. Okamura and Mr. K. Nakashima; from Singapore, Mr. Tono, Mr. Hegezo, Miss Otono, Mrs. Yaya Ito, Mrs. Twa Kawaguchi and Mrs. Brown; for Kobe, from Penang, Mr. Sato, from Singapore, Mr. K. Oshima and Miss O. Taro; for Yokohama, from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Lovibond; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and Mr. C. Walter; from Naples, Mr. G. D. Huse; from Penang, Mr. Sichel, from Singapore, Mr. R. L. B. Lockhart, Hon. Edward Coke, Mr. O. Regier, Mr. F. Guilleme, Dr. and Mrs. John Bryant, Mr. H. B. Stephenson, Mr. Hataya and Mr. Baibick.
PASSENGERS.	DEPART.
Per Kiochi, for Shanghai, from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Tansou, Mr. Ed. Faustone and Mr. M. P. Tsing; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Palm, Mr. G. Krebs and family, Mr. Nijelcock and family; from Port-Said, Mr. Moribald;	

